

NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

HALLSTEAD.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Hallstead, Feb. 7.—Daniel McDewitt, a well known Delaware, Lackawanna and Western brakeman, was struck and instantly killed this (Thursday) morning, McDewitt was on the yard switch engine at a switch near the drill man. He jumped from the switch engine to give a signal, the steam from the engine was escaping and McDewitt was in the midst of the steam and could not see. He then stepped upon another track to escape from the density of the steam. The track that he stepped upon was the main track and before he realized where he was a fast freight came plunging along the main line and struck McDewitt, hurling his body against an upright switch level. He was killed instantly, his head and side having struck the upright iron standard of the switch level. The unfortunate man was picked up by kind and sympathetic railroad men and carried to the undertaking establishment of E. E. Tuttle, where it was tenderly cared for and later removed to the grief stricken home of the dead man. He leaves a wife and family to mourn a kind husband and good father. At this time final arrangements for the funeral have not been completed. The sympathy of the entire community is extended to the sorrowing family and friends of the deceased.

Fred Brooks was in Binghamton on business Thursday. The February edition of the Susquehanna County Educator is the best yet published and reflects credit upon the Susquehanna County Teachers' association in general and upon Editor C. E. Moxley in particular for his efficient management of the journal. Two of the chair makers from Syracuse who have been at work here have returned to Syracuse on account of the low wages paid at the Hallstead factory.

Track Foreman Sullivan and Normie had a number of men at work all night in the Lackawanna yard here keeping the snow from covering the switches. Engineer T. J. Connors is back at his old post of duty in the cab of a Lackawanna engine. He has been laid up and not able to work on account of an injury which he received at Nicholson some time past.

Samuel Wells, we are glad to say, is again at work on the Lackawanna. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Wormer were the guests of friends in Binghamton, Sunday.

F. H. Holden was in New York on business this week. He has purchased a new carpet for the rostrum of the Y. M. C. A. hall. While in New York he engaged a professional sketch-of-hand performer, magician and humorist to come here Feb. 21 in behalf of the Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. circulated 283 volumes from its library during January. This is the largest number ever circulated during the history of the association.

Miss Ethel Corwin was the guest of New Milford relatives last week.

Miss Lillian Hatfield is entertaining Miss Annie Brown, of New Milford, this week.

Bernard Hill, E. H. E. Roosa and Wesley Benjamin have been busy since sleighing commenced in hauling and loading mine props for the Lackawanna company.

The portion of Great Bend township recently admitted to the borough will hereafter vote in the borough.

Mrs. Samuel Wells is this week entertaining her sister, Miss Hattie Forbes, of Binghamton.

The silk mill has been closed for a short time past. The prospect for an early opening of this manufactory is bright.

A large number of the chairs were on Monday shipped from the factory here to John Wanamaker's store in New York.

Fred W. Church was in Binghamton on business Thursday.

Miss Ellen Tiffany has returned home from a visit of ten days with Binghamton relatives.

W. M. Knoeller has recently purchased the property occupied by his yards and carpenter shop on Church street.

Edward Scotten is employed in placing new telegraph poles for the Western Union Telegraph company in Binghamton.

Peter Dearborn last week loaded five thousand mine sprags for the Lackawanna company.

Mrs. Frances McCreary returned to her home Monday after a long visit with her daughter at Sayre.

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Decker were visiting in Scranton Tuesday.

A horse belonging to J. W. Hunsinger fell on the wagon bridge Tuesday and created intense excitement for some moments.

TUNKHANNOCK.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Tunkhannock, Feb. 7.—John Scouten, lawyer and newspaper man, of DuShore, is visiting Judge Sicker and wife, on Tioga street.

W. M. Knoeller, of Sayre, and Mrs. C. A. Hungerford, of this place, who are stationed at Daytona, Florida, that they are enjoying beautiful weather and are improving in health.

The Christian Endeavor society, of the Presbyterian church, will hold a Valentine social on Wednesday evening next, February 13th, in the church parlors. Light refreshments will be served and the census taker will be there to furnish entertainment. An admission fee of 10 cents will be charged.

Rev. F. D. Hartsock, of Plains, occupies the Methodist Episcopal pulpit on Sunday next.

Judge Dunham and Attorney W. E. Little, of this place, both members of the executive committee of the State Bar association, went down to Philadelphia this week to assist in selecting a secretary for that body, a vacancy having occurred by reason of death.

Attorney H. M. Strecker, of Scranton, has been appointed administrator to settle the estate of his father, the late William Strecker, of Eaton township.

The ladies of the Baptist Social circle will serve supper at the home of Rev. D. L. Woods on Friday, Feb. 8, beginning at 5 o'clock. Everyone welcome. Price, 15 cents.

William N. Purdon, the traveling salesman, is at home all with the wife.

Henry C. Prevost, traveling salesman for the Champion Mowing Machine company, returned on Thursday

from an extended trip through the southern counties of the state.

Mrs. W. H. Montzer, of Hazleton, is visiting friends in town.

Stephen W. Robinson, painter and paper hanger, is doing a piece of work at Meshoppen this week.

A marriage license has been issued to Harry R. Shippy, of Waverly, Pa., and Miss Nettie Lee, of Camptown, Pa.

Miss Eulalie Platt, who is a student at Wellesley college, has registered as a new student in the office of her father, James W. Platt, Esq.

The South Eaton Literary society gave an entertainment at the school house in that place on Thursday evening. The proceeds will be used to purchase a flag for the school.

CENTURIES TO BUILD.

Cologne Cathedral Was in Process of Erection 634 Years.

From Stray Stories. While the first stone of Cologne cathedral was laid on August 15, 1248, and the body of the edifice was not opened until August 15, 1880, 634 years later to the very day, it was not, however, until August 15, 1880, that the splendid structure was finally reported completed, having thus occupied in building the record time of exactly 634 years.

The castle of Kingsberg, which stands at the southern extremity of Jattun, took 284 years for the laying of the foundation stone to the ringing of its master's banner on its highest flagstaff. Its foundation stone was the skull of its builder's bitterest enemy. Three months after its laying commenced, the builder of the castle, the king's son, was then in swaddling clothes. He did not continue his father's work until aged twenty-four.

On his twenty-fifth birthday he was thrown into prison by the son of the man whose skull lay in the cradle as Kingsberg's foundation stone. In manner master after master of Kingsberg was stopped putting another stone toward the completion of the founder's work until civilization intervened.

Between Perth and Kinross in Scotland, on the direct John o' Groats to Land's End road, stands Murthly castle, a magnificent Elizabethan structure, designed in the early part of the present century. It is not likely to be finished, however, building experts declare, for at least another decade.

Only a few miles distant, on the same main road, is the vast, unfinished palace of the Dukes of Athol. It has been begun by the fourth duke, who died in 1836, and planned it on the most sumptuous style. When completed it will be one of the finest private residences in the kingdom.

For over twenty years Lord Bute has been busy building a great mansion on the island of that name. It is not yet completed, nor likely to be for another ten years. At the end of that period Mount Stewart, as the place is to be called, will be one of the most gorgeous establishments in the world.

Restored castle, in Cornwall, took thirty-three years to build, or which exactly one-third was occupied in excavating the foundations. The solid rock upon which it stands is almost as hard as iron. Indeed, "Restored" means, in Cornish, "the palace of the iron."

Milan cathedral was begun in 1386 and finished under Napoleon in 1805—418 years.

The Duomo at Florence was commenced by Arnolfo in the year 1294, and the interior of marble being placed in position in the decade in presence of the king on May 12, 1387, a period of 593 years.

CURIOUS CASTES AND CUSTOMS.

Cannot Be Reformed, Although They Prejudice India's Progress.

From the London Express. Forty-three years ago, upon the 19th of March, the great Indian military center of Meerut, saw the kindling of that terrible blaze which was destined to ravage the whole of British Hindustan.

Nowadays every schoolboy knows that the Indian mutiny was directly the result of a religious misunderstanding. In 1857 the British soldiers could not understand why the smearing of a little grease upon their cartridges should offend the Sepoy. But the grease used was that of animals which were unclean alike to Hindus and Mohammedans. This came to pass that this same misunderstanding resulted in the shedding of oceans of innocent blood and the near loss of an empire of 250,000,000 souls.

Today, Tommy and his officers know better than to offend native susceptibilities. Nevertheless, there is much in Hindustan that the average European finds it hard to understand.

One of the greatest stumbling blocks is that of caste. There are now four principal Hindu castes: Brahmin, or priest, Kshatriya, or soldier; Vaishya, or industrial, and the much despised Sudra, servile caste. These four divisions are subdivided again and again into many others. For instance, every village has its Dhobi, or washerman; Kumbhar, or potter; Mali, or green grower; Sunri, or public-house, Channar, or cobbler; Kahar, or palkee bearer, and a dozen other rigorously exclusive sects. The boated blue blood of our European nobility pales into insignificance by comparison. Here in England, for instance, every ambitious boy, however humbly born, may aspire to just such a position as his talents may fit him for. In India it is different. Not only does the son never aspire to rise above the father's station in life, but, in addition, as could not if he chose.

Consequently the brassworking father of a dozen sons will bring them up as brassworkers; the potter father, as potters, and so on, ad infinitum. Nor will the lower-caste man in any way violate the sanctity of his higher-class brother, for the penalties as to the purification of the latter are many and inoperative. Similarly, he must marry within his own caste, he may only eat with his own caste, and, if a Sudra, he will esteem it an honor if he is allowed to imbibe the water in which his superior Brahmin has lavied his feet.

But what undoubtedly strikes the Britisher with greatest force is the fatidic way in which the lower-caste man resigns himself without a word of grumbling to this treatment. He is sat-

urated with caste. He is overwhelmed with a distorted sense of his rights and duties. And he is a poor creature, for he is merely an abject piece of limp, kickless humanity.

Another curious custom is that of "Rikaku hal" (You may go). In England it is etiquette for an afternoon caller to himself make the Juggernaut in the matter of his departure. Indeed, it would be considered the height of ill-breeding if the hostess gave the slightest indication of any desire to be relieved of her caller's presence. In India the custom is reversed, and the native will never leave the white man's presence until told he may go. The shoe and turban question is a constant source of discord. As any schoolboy knows, the Hindu keeps on his turban. Not to do so is the height of disrespect. When a white man is seated in the viceregal chair he was compelled to issue an official mandate upholding the custom. Similarly, your native servant would as soon think of appearing before you minus his cummerbund as your English footman would wait at table in his shirt sleeves.

The vice versa customs of the man in the street are legion. The native clerk sits upon the floor to write, and his characters run from right to left. The plowman uses a miserable little plow, which is unfit for the work by reason of its shortness—said shortness being due to the fact that the plowman will only drive his team by twisting their tails, and cannot therefore be far behind them. The tailor, like his English brother, equates to his work, but with the important distinction that he uses his toes to hold the work, while his fingers are busied with the sewing.

The interior of the native houses is equally opposed to European notions of comfort. The art, devoid of all furniture, unless one can find a rug, cushions and curtains by such a name. Even the wealthiest bankers and merchants do without crockery, glass, tables and even plates, knives and forks, while you might search the entire wardrobe of their large corps of retainers without coming across a single hook, eye or button.

Native relaxations are not particularly elevating. The gambling element is provided for by the showers which occasionally fall on this favored land. The usual practice is to bet upon the probability of some particular rain tank overflowing by a certain hour of the day. The drink habit is responsible for much crime.

The native drinker allows an extraordinary amount of his permanent income to be expended in the purchase of a species of mania in its devotees. While under its influence the drinker will kill all and sundry with whom he comes in contact. This is what is known as "raining amok." The drinker is called "hushassan," that is, one who drinks "hushin" Indian hemp, hence our own word assasin.

BOSTON'S BIG RESERVOIR. When Completed It Will Be the Largest of Its Kind in the World.

From the Pittsburg Post. Few people, even those in and about Boston, realize the enormous extent of the new water works system inaugurated in 1895, nor will they be surprised when they know that it has passed five years ago, placing the existing system in the hands of a commission called the Metropolitan Water board, and that something is being done to bring water from the vicinity of Clinton, Mass., to the city of Boston. The water is practically unknown. It will surprise even those who should be personally interested to learn that within half a decade the greatest reservoir ever built will be in operation within 22 miles of Boston.

It will be even a greater surprise for them to learn that, when the system now under construction is finished, not only Boston, but Medford, Newton and Somerville and the towns of Belmont, Hyde Park, Lynn, Lynnfield, Watertown and Winthrop, constituting what is known as the Metropolitan Water district, will be kept amply supplied with water, notwithstanding the natural increase in population, until 1930. It is this half-century step into the future which gives Boston the well-earned reputation of providing for her people according to their honest needs and their desires.

To provide the gigantic nature of the reservoir, it is only necessary to state that its capacity will reach the enormous extent of 63,968,000 gallons, or almost twice as much as the new Croton reservoir near New York city. The building of this reservoir means the flooding of a valley 32 miles from Boston, the complete or partial submergence of two thriving towns and the laying of a well known railway's right of way through the valley.

This original structure was found to be too weak for the modern heavy engines and cars of the Erie railroad, and last May traffic on this branch was suspended. It extends from Carrollton to the main line to Johnsonburg, a distance of 5 1/2 miles, and passes through Bradford, Custer City and Mt. Jewett and connects with the narrow gauge division of the P. & W. R. R. It traverses a wilderness region where bears, deer and wildcats are found, and the ruggedness of the terrain is almost impervious to slashings and virgin forests.

The new bridge is much heavier than the old structure. In the old bridge 2,500 tons of material were used, but in the new bridge only 1,500 tons of steel, or 7,000,000 pounds. This modern steel miracle is 30 1/2 feet above the level of the small wilderness stream and is 210 feet in length and nine feet wide. Twenty towers of steel support the structure, and these vary from 120 to 225 feet in height and rest on solid piers of stone work. Looking up from the bottom these magnificent towers look like a spider web, but as they are closely examined some idea of the strength of the new bridge is ascertained. At the water level the piers are eight inches thick with a depth of 6 1/2 feet thick like mere cords from steel rollers 38 inches long and 3 inches in diameter, to provide for elasticity, or in other words, contraction and expansion. This wonderful structure is now ready for traffic. It is one of the marvels of the age.

CAT WENT 120 MILES. IN ABOUT TWO HOURS. Maltese Jumped Into a Fly-Wheel and Came Out Alive.

From the Evening Wisconsin. At Sheboygan, Wis., a Maltese cat jumped into the large fly-wheel of the Plymouth Refrigerator company's engine, and, as the engineer could not very well stop and shut off the lights to release the animal from its perilous position, he waited until the usual time of shutting down, imagining his escape, on stopping the engine, to find the cat alive and clinging to the fly-wheel. The wheel is twelve feet in diameter and thirty-six feet in circumference and makes eighty-seven revolutions, consequently the cat was in motion the cat covered a distance of about 120 miles.

The cat lives and enjoys life, and with the exception of a lumps, he appears none the worse for his experience.

FUEL IN THE ARCTIC. Discovery and Projected Operation of Coal Mines in Spitzbergen.

From the London Standard. To obtain fuel from the arctic regions seems almost a paradox, but our Berlin correspondent informs us this morning that good seams of coal have been found on the western side of Spitzbergen, and are to be worked on the most improved business principles. The coal-bearing rocks exist in the island has been known for some time, but during the past summer experts were dispatched from Norway to ascertain whether the mineral was sufficiently abundant and accessible to justify the expense of working them. The most favorable. Good furnace coal has been found in Green Harbor, on the south side of the entrance of the Ice Fjord, which pierces so deeply into the western flank of the principal island that the latter is almost cut into three parts by the meeting of inlets from the opposite coasts. At another place in the same fjord three of the seams are from six to nine feet thick, and as they are above sea level, must rise at the surface. The largest and eastern part of Spitzbergen is more or less a plateau, and the strata are horizontal, ranging from the period anterior to the carboniferous to that in which our chalk was deposited. The western part is mountainous, and consists of older crystalline rocks, but uplifted portions of these sedimentary strata here and there rest upon them, as is the case where these seams have been discovered. In such circumstances the fields are to be mined in an extent, and the seams may be tilted at high angles, or broken up by faults. Still, as the coal can be worked by adits, its accessibility and the consequent economy in labor will be a compensation. Discoveries make it probable that large quantities of rich fields exist in the eastern part of the island, which, however, will be less easily reached. The effect, direct or indirect, of the gulf stream opens the west coast of Spitzbergen, but the other is more difficult of approach.

It is stated that even in the sheltered Ice Fjord, the coal cannot be shipped directly from the land, and the piers must be removed before winter. The coal is to be permanently frozen for a considerable depth, but the temperature will rise steadily as the distance from the surface increases, and will be uniform. After while the mine will be more comfortably worked, and the party will winter in the island from the first, and the longer they can work the more healthy they will be. But Spitzbergen may not be the only arctic island in which coal occurs, though perhaps it is the most favorable for commercial purposes. The fuel may be found in Franz Josef Land; beds of fossil plants occur near Eira Harbor—of later date, indeed, but in rocks which elsewhere occasionally produce coal. From Novaya Zemlya Colonel Fyodor, through his specimens, has discovered limestone which experts assigned to an age very near that of our English coal beds, and other localities could readily be named. But these masses of fossil vegetable matter indicate curious changes in the climate. Now, always nothing bigger than the stunted polar willow grows in Spitzbergen. Even in the extreme north of Norway the hardy birch is dwarfed. Yet these ancient plants formerly almost rivalled the forest trees of the temperate zone in coming. A temperate climate existed as far north as the seventeenth parallel, and in Greenland beds of brown coal were formed even in the tertiary era. At that time the plane of the main line of the Erie railroad, nourished in the latitude of Disco Bay.

A WONDERFUL BRIDGE.

From the Pittsburg Post. The greatest steel structure in the world, so far as railroad work is concerned, is the bridge over the Erie railroad across the Kinzua valley in McKean county. The original bridge was a marvel and was considered one of the wonders of the new world. The old abutments are used to support the new structure.

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Special Bargains Today and Tomorrow. Myer Davidow, The Cheapest Shoe Store, 307 Lackawanna Ave.

12th Annual Sale of Boots and Shoes For Men, Women, Boys, Misses and Children.

At prices less than cost of making shoes. We want every one in Scranton to see the most extraordinary bargains which surpass anything ever given. Every shoe in the sale is of the best makes and every pair warranted.

Some Notable Bargains in Men's Shoes

- LOT 1—Men's Box Calf and Vici Kid, leather lined, 3-sole, Good-year Welt, made to sell at \$3.50. Sale Price only \$2.48. LOT 2—Men's Winter Russet Shoes, made to sell at \$3.50, at \$2.48. LOT 3—Men's Box Calf, Vici Kid and Enamel Shoes, made to sell at \$3. Sale Price only \$1.98. LOT 4—Men's Russet Enamel, Goodyear Welt, worth \$3.50, at \$2.20. LOT 5—Men's Heavy Working and Dress Shoes at 98c, \$1.20 and \$1.40. Men's Felt Shoes, left soles, at 98c, worth \$2.00. Men's Rubber Boots, Woonsocket, at \$2.25.

Ladies' Shoes.

- LOT 1—200 pairs Ladies' Fine Vici Kid, Patent Leather and Enamel Shoes, made to sell at \$3.50. Sale Price only \$2.48. LOT 2—150 pairs Ladies' Box Calf, Low and High Top Shoes made to sell at \$2.50. Sale Price only \$1.60. LOT 3—144 pairs Ladies' Patent Leather Fine Shoes worth \$3.00 at \$1.70. LOT 4—144 pairs Ladies' Fine Kid, Goodyear Welt, Button and Lace, Kid and Patent Tip Shoes, worth \$2.50, at \$1.60. LOT 5—135 pairs Ladies' Fine Vici Kid, Kid Tip Lace Shoes, worth \$2.00, at \$1.40. 750 pairs Ladies' Shoes, broken toes, fine and heavy, button and lace, at 97c. 98 pairs Ladies' Spring Heel Shoes at 75c. Sizes 3 1/2 to 6. 600 pairs Ladies' C. S. Rubbers, worth 50c, at 15c. Ladies' Slippers at 50c and 75c. Boys' Shoes at 98c. Children's Shoes all prices.

The above are only a few of the many bargains. Call and examine our goods before buying elsewhere. Remember, there is no trouble to show you goods and you will surely save money by it.

MYER DAVIDOW, The Cheapest Shoe Store, 307 Lackawanna Avenue

THE MARKETS.

Wall Street Review.

New York, Feb. 7.—The clamor of the vast, projected steel combination has been over Wall Street today and dominated the speculation almost completely. A renewed upward movement in Union Pacific formed an effective support for the market, and the railroad list had some good advances under the flood of buying orders attracted by the significant admissions from authorities in the steel trade as to the reality of pending negotiations. The cautious volume of the offerings during the first hour, especially in Federal Steel, made it clear that holders of very large amounts of this stock were willing to avail themselves of the good news to realize profits. The amount of stocks encountered at 95 was apparently illimitable and not only Federal Steel, but the whole market, staggered under it. Considerable of the knowledge regarding the steel combination had been in the air for some time, but it was not until the appearance of inside selling added to their purchases. That Mr. Carnegie had indicated a willingness to sell the control of his property seemed to have been the signal for the further plans for the "billion dollar steel trust" had evidently run considerably beyond the anticipated facts. There were significant intimations from outside sources that the deal was in some way somewhat delicate stages, such as left the possibility that the unruffled speculation in the securities concerned might seriously interfere with its consummation.

Scranton Board of Trade Exchange Quotations—All Quotations Based on Par of 100.

Table with columns for various commodities like Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard, etc., and their respective prices.

Scranton Wholesale Market.

(Corrected by H. G. Dale, 27 Lackawanna Ave.) Butter—Creamery, 22 1/2; dairy, 18 1/2. Eggs—Fresh, 12; old, 10. Flour—Best, 14.00.

Philadelphia Grain and Produce.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7.—Wheat—Prime, No. 1, 1.10; No. 2, 1.05. Corn—Yellow, 70c; white, 75c. Flour—Best, 14.00.

New York Grain and Produce.

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CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

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PREDICTIONS BY TESLA.

From Science. 1.—A system of wireless telegraphy will be in operation in